POPULATION TODAY

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Good morning, Population Reference Bureau.

Hullo. What part of the Government is this?

Ahhh, bless you, sir, but we're not a Government agency.

At PRB's bustling Washington, D.C., office, a dialogue like the above is reenacted many times a year. The answer is always worth repeating: the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., is not a branch of any government, federal, state, local, or otherwise.

Decades ago, PRB's *Bulletins* even carried the plea: "Not a government publication."

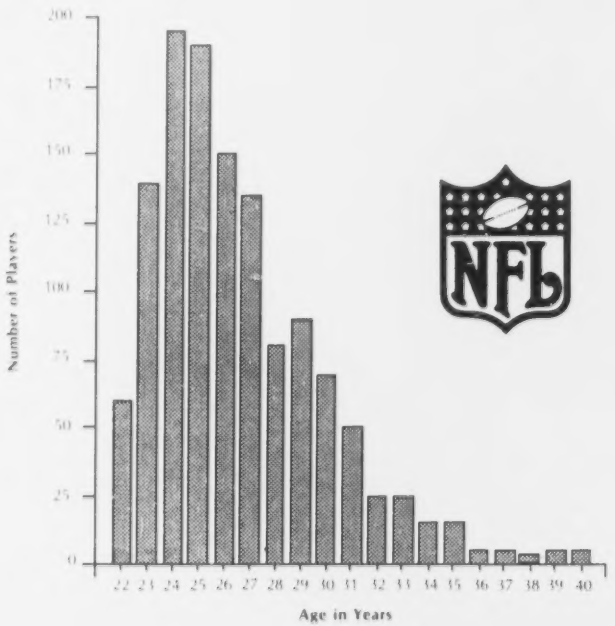
Admittedly, the very word "Bureau" has a solid federal sound to it; as in, Engraving and Printing. Mines. Investigation. (And of course, Census.) An institutional term from the French, "Bureau" suggests something smaller than a Department or Administration, but bigger than a night table.

During 57 years of service, PRB has occasionally entertained the idea of a name change, to something descriptive like "institute" or "center." But "Bureau" PRB has remained, just as it remains an established, private, nonprofit, educational, incorporated organization – its mission the objective analysis and reporting of one of the world's most compelling concerns. Maybe it would help if in the future we answered the phone with a cheery-but-firm:

Good morning, Population-Reference-Bureau – INK!

– Art Haupt

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY



It's a young man's sport The above chart shows the age distribution of the approximately 1,260 players of the National Football League, based on statistically sampling the 45-man rosters of the 28 teams. The great majority of the players are in their middle 20s; thereafter, the graph suggests the existence of an attrition process. Nonetheless, a few players are considerably older, and of all the teams, the Atlanta Falcons spans the widest generation gap, fielding both the oldest and youngest player on the gridiron (center Jeff Van Note, born Feb. 7, 1946, and tight end Ron Middleton, born July 17, 1965).

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*Educators and students should send supporting documentation.

Immigration Seen Transforming U.S.

The ethnic makeup of the United States "is changing dramatically" due to immigration, according to Leon F. Bouvier and Robert W. Gardner, authors of the latest PRB *Population Bulletin*, "Immigration to the U.S.: The Unfinished Story."

Their report comes just as the most far-reaching immigration reform law in decades was signed into law by President Reagan Nov. 5. A comprehensive bill aimed at curtailing illegal immigration, this latest reform of immigration law imposes civil and criminal sanctions on employers hiring aliens. In addition, it gives amnesty to most present illegal aliens, who currently lead lives and careers in a legal limbo. (For reaction to the bill, see page 5 of this issue; for further bill details, see the October 1986 *PT*.)

Bouvier and Gardner note that net migration is now the source of 28 percent of the nation's population growth, according to Census Bureau estimates. To put it another way, every year, statistically speaking, an average group of 1,000 people in the U.S. experiences 16 births, 9 deaths, and the arrival of about 2 immigrants.

If fertility remains at the current low fertility rate of about 1.8 total births per woman, the authors add, immigration "will account for all growth by the 2030s."

Stirring Up the Melting Pot

The ethnic mix of the immigrants themselves, and ultimately the country, is projected to change markedly. This is because immigration from Europe, historically the dominant source of newcomers, has fallen over the years to about 11 percent of total legal immigration in 1981-1985.

Asia provided 48 percent of the 573,000 legal immigrants admitted each year in that five-year period and Latin America some 35 percent. In addition, the number of immigrants settled illegally in the United States is growing by up to half a million a year, the report estimates that three-quarters of illegal immigrants are from Latin America.

Laotian refugee being tutored in English.

If current trends continue, in 100 years non-Hispanic whites of European origin may no longer constitute a majority of the American population.

With immigration of 500,000 annually and fertility at 1.8 births per woman, the demographers project that "just under 60 percent of the [U.S.] population of 2080 would be non-Hispanic whites, down from 80 percent in 1980. Hispanics would increase from 6.4 to 16.1 percent, Asians from 2 to 10 percent, but blacks only from 12 to 15 percent."

> Because of migration and low fertility, in 100 years non-Hispanic whites of European origin may no longer constitute a U.S. majority.

"If illegal immigration remains high and annual immigration averages 1 million, the non-Hispanic white proportion would drop to just under 50 percent in 2080. Asians would be up to 12 percent; Hispanics would be 23 percent, having already in 2010 surpassed blacks to become the largest ethnic minority in the nation; and blacks would be only 14.7 percent."

The study concludes that "by about 2075, non-Hispanic whites would be the largest minority in a nation without any ethnic majority population."

Changing Labor Roles

Noting the difference in education and occupation between the Asians and Hispanics, the study points out that a "two-tiered society could emerge, with Hispanics competing with poorly educated blacks for low-level service and laborers' jobs and Asians competing with middle-and upper-class blacks and whites for the well-paid, specialized jobs of America's increasingly high-tech society."

Given the economic and population pressures building in the Caribbean Basin, Bouvier and Gardner predict an inexorable flow of newcomers to the U.S. They assert that the movement "is an opportunity and a challenge."

Leon F. Bouvier, who recently retired as PRB's vice president, will be visiting professor at the Tulane University School of Medicine in early 1987. Robert Gardner, most recently a Mellon Foundation Visiting Scholar at PRB, is a Research Associate at the East-West Population Institute, Honolulu.

— *W.P.C. Alt*

Copies of the 51-page *Population Bulletin*, "Immigration to the U.S.: The Unfinished Story," (Vol. 41, No. 4), can be ordered for $4.00 each, 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50 copies, $2.50 each; over 50, $2.00 each. For ordering information, see page 4.

USA! USA!

Half a century from now, over one out of every five Americans may well be 65 or older. That's the outlook projected on PRB's new *United States Population Data Sheet* (sixth edition), being sent to PRB members in this month's membership mailing.

Using Bureau of Economic Analysis projections, which assume increased life expectancy and continued low fertility, the *Data Sheet* shows the over-65 populations state by state for the year 2035. The "oldest" states are projected to be Pennsylvania and Arkansas, where 26 percent of the population could be over 65.

As the *Data Sheet* shows, Alaska has finally climbed out of the population-rank cellar, leaving Wyoming in 50th place. By 2000, the Republic of Vermont is expected to occupy that spot. California continues its expansive growth. With 26.4 million, that state has already passed Canada in population and is projected to reach 31 million by 2000. The Golden State, along with Florida and Texas, accounted for 53 percent of total U.S. population growth from 1980 to 1985, making growth in the U.S. and the celebrated Sunbelt a phenomenon largely due to just three states (the CFT factor?).

One *Data Sheet* column examines population growth or decline in a somewhat novel light: the percent of a state's counties which lost population from 1980 to 1985. There are some surprises here. Only a few states had no counties experiencing population loss, and these states are not all in the Sunbelt. No county in Vermont, Rhode Island, or Connecticut lost population during the five-year period. Other states in that category are Delaware (which has only three counties, anyway), Hawaii (just four), California, and Florida.

The fact that none of Florida's 67 counties lost population is one indication of just how pervasive growth in that state really is. Chief among the people-losers was Iowa, with 70 percent of its counties declining in population. Even states often associated with rapid growth, Colorado and Nevada, saw 27 and 29 percent, respectively, of their counties lose population.

The *United States Data Sheet* debuted in 1981. Modeled on the new format of the *World Population Data Sheet*, this year's edition is printed on both sides to allow increased graphics and informative text. —*CH*

Copies of the *United States Population Data Sheet* (sixth edition) are $2.00 per single copy; 2-10 copies, $1.75 ea.; 11-50, $1.50 ea.; over 50, $1.25 ea.

General ordering information: Send order to PRB, Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013. Orders of $20.00 or less must be prepaid. Please add $1.00 for postage and handling. International orders: Please add $1.00 or 25 percent of the cost of publications ordered (whichever is greater) to cover postage and handling.

Women Head Botswana's Households

by James D. Tarver and H. Max Miller

Of the 173,900 households enumerated in the 1981 Botswana Census, fully 45 percent were headed by women. Of those households whose heads were under 30 years old, more than half were women. By comparison, 27 percent of all household heads in the United States in 1981 were women. Proportionally, almost twice as many Botswana as American women maintain separate households.

This disproportionate number of female household heads is an unusual phenomenon. It can be attributed to a number of factors, among them differential mortality, divorce and separation, temporary absence of husbands, delayed marriage, nonmarriage, and the relatively prevalent practice of fertility outside marriage in Botswana.

Death rates at every age are higher for males than for females in Botswana, resulting in a greater life expectancy at birth for females. In 1981, the average life expectancy of females was just over 59 years; for males it was 53 years. This higher life expectancy, coupled with the fact that most Botswana women marry slightly older men, results in a relatively large number of widows. Between 35 and 40 percent of Botswana female household heads are widows.

Divorce and separation usually result in the establishment of at least one new household. In Botswana, divorce is reported much more frequently by females than by males. Nearly twice as many women as men reported divorce and separation in 1981, 9,300 compared to 4,700. One can assume that somewhere between 6,000 and 8,000 of the

Continued on page 9

Number of Households, by Sex of Household Head, Age, and Rural and Urban Residence, Botswana, 1981

Household head	Age of Household Head				
	Under 30	30-44	45-64	65 & Over	Total
			Total		
Total	37,978	50,016	52,304	27,468	170,833
Male	17,704	27,608	30,904	15,787	93,698
Female	20,274	22,408	21,400	11,681	77,135
			Rural		
Total	25,272	35,822	45,405	26,372	135,634
Male	10,307	17,524	25,742	15,020	70,034
Female	14,965	18,298	19,663	11,352	65,600
			Urban		
Total	12,706	14,194	6,899	1,096	35,199
Male	7,397	10,084	5,162	767	23,664
Female	5,309	4,110	1,737	329	11,535

Source: Republic of Botswana, 1981 Population and Housing Census.
Note: Table excludes 3,067 household heads of unknown age.

An Immigration Sampler

Reactions collected by *PT* to the immigration reform bill, which was signed into law by President Reagan on Nov. 5.

"I voted for the measure, but I did so with great reluctance, because I fear it will open the floodgates for further illegal immigration.

"Since the bill contains an amnesty provision that provides legal status to those who can prove that they lived here since 1982, without any thought to sealing our borders, we are faced with a situation where hundreds of thousands of illegals will enter this country in the coming months, seeking to obtain legal status under amnesty. Counterfeit documents are easy to come by along the border, and illegals will use these to show they resided here before 1982.

"This bill is less than perfect, but it is a necessary first step. I hope the Congress will continue to work on immigration next year, so we can take effective steps to seal our now porous borders."

— Rep. James Scheuer (D-N.Y.)

"There will be some gain in wages to native Mexican-Americans, but we don't know how much. There will be some reductions in the numbers of businesses in textiles, furniture, and related businesses, but we don't know how much. There will be some cost to employers from dealing with the new requirements — again, who knows how much? There will be considerable loss to the public coffers in the taxes paid by illegals now which far exceed the cost of the services they use. For sure, there will be massive milling around and confusion until the whole thing shakes out."

— Julian Simon
Teacher of Business Administration
University of Maryland

"Small employers, who create the majority of new jobs, would be subject — for the first time — to claims of discrimination based on alienage or national origin. A bureaucracy within the Justice Department would be created to investigate claims. Union hiring halls are exempted from all sanctions, including the knowing referral of illegal aliens. The proposed solution to the problem of iliegal aliens has been devised overwhelmingly at the expense of the business community. The Chamber [of Commerce] strongly opposes these provisions."

— Albert D. Bourland
Vice President
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

"The AFL-CIO spent many years trying to achieve [an immigration] law that is consistent with the Nation's tradition for compassion and humane treatment. The final legislation is not perfect, but it does include employer sanctions, anti-discrimination protection, and a reasonable legalization process, though it excludes too many current residents. We hope it will be administered with justice and compassion."

— Thomas R. Donahue
Secretary-Treasurer
AFL-CIO

"The United Farmworkers opposed the immigration bill. It does not address the economic and social problems in Mexico and Latin America that the U.S. has the responsibility to help. The American public has been deceived about the bill. The whole attitude is very bad, and the increased Border Patrol will increase incidents. [Nevertheless] the Farmworkers initiated and did support the legalization process for farmworkers [whereby aliens who worked in U.S. agriculture at least 90 days in the past year can quality for resident status]."

— Dolores Huerta
Vice President
United Farmworkers of America

"I strongly favor sanctions. I feel that sanctions will have the effect of raising the wage here. But I feel that the Social Security Administration should issue magnetic cards that do not discriminate between black, brown, green, or yellow. A magnetic card that everyone has to present for employment. There could be no discrimination as long as everyone — you and I — has to present that card."

— Jonathan Rogers,
Mayor
El Paso, Tex.

"Our biggest concern, given that the Rio Grande Valley is 85 percent Hispanic, is the provision that the employer check the citizenship of the job applicant. We feel that that's discriminatory. There is no question that we need an immigration law; however, I think there'll be some adjustments made [later in the law]."

— Emilio A. Hernandez,
Mayor
Brownsville, Tex.

"After 34 years, the adoption of employer sanctions is a great victory for the American people. Whether the legislation will generate progress or a further retrogression will depend on how assiduously the Administration and the INS enforce its provisions. The problem that grew up during the last three decades will not be solved just by a stroke of the President's pen."

— Roger Conner
Executive Director
Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR)

DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE

Differentials in Marital Status Between Black and White Males

by Alvin J. Sanders

Between 1970 and 1980 the proportion of U.S. adults of parenting age* who are in intact marriages** fell significantly, reflecting high divorce rates and shifting choices concerning marriage. (In the previous decade, the decrease in proportion married had been relatively slight.) The 1970-1980 drop was about twice as large for blacks as for whites. While the intact-marriage percentage for white males 35-39 was falling from 85.7 percent to 80.5 percent, for example, the rate for blacks the same age fell from 69.5 percent to 60.8 percent, as shown by figure 1.

This divergence by race is puzzling in view of the large gains in socioeconomic status gains made by blacks during the same period. For example, young (under age 35) black married couples in the U.S. now have nearly 90 percent of the income of white couples the same age, up from 60 percent in 1960; similarly, the proportion of young (age 25-29) blacks who have completed high school in the U.S. was in 1982 only 6½ percentage points below the white figure, versus about 26 percentage points in 1960.

Jobs and Money Not Enough

A substantial body of scholarly opinion and research linking marital status to various measures of socioeconomic status serves to underscore the paradox that the social and economic status of blacks and the black-white gap in marital status have increased simultaneously. Nothing in this article should be construed as questioning such a linkage. On the other hand, it would be a logical fallacy simply to assume that the existence of this linkage means that social and economic differences are the *major* cause of marital status variations, such as the observed black-white differences.

Studies have long linked employment and marital stability. For example, a 1985 study essentially defines "marriageable" as "employed." To oversimplify, the argument is that a man needs a job to support a family, and conversely, if a man has a job he will probably marry and support a family. Following this supposition, we would expect to find very little difference between employed black men and employed white men in marital status.

However, the data show that only 69 percent of employed black men aged 35-44 were in intact marriages in 1980, versus 84 percent for their white counterparts. The gap of 15 percentage points is three-fourths of the overall black-white difference in this age group (19.6 percentage points, when not controlling for employment status). Thus, differences in employment status can account for only about one-fourth of the total difference by race in the proportion of males who are in intact marriages.

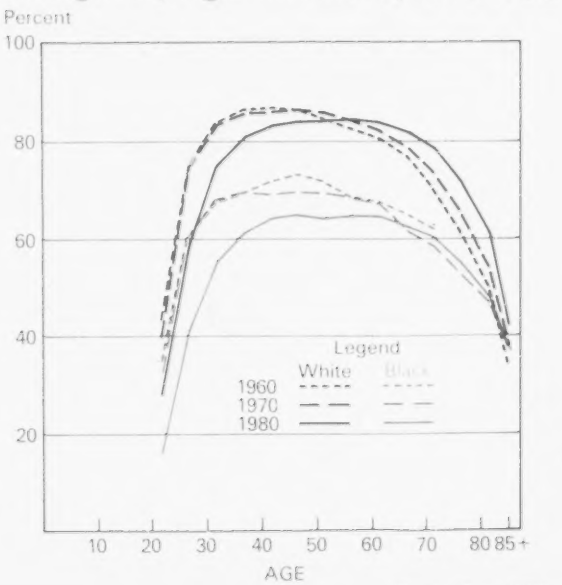
Arguably, employment status may be a fairly weak control because of the wide distribution of the particulars of employment. Income offers a better way of establishing socioeconomic parity between white and black men. In the age group 35-44, 1980 Census data show that the black-white difference in marital status (proportion in intact marriages) is roughly 12 percentage points at all incomes over $10,000 (as shown in figure 2). This is about two-thirds of the overall difference in this age group (19.6 percent). In other words, controlling for income removes about one-third of the overall difference between the proportion of black males and white males who are married. The other two-thirds remains.

Roles of Occupation and Education

Since the criteria of employment status or income are necessarily based on the events of a single year, using them might conceal substantial year-to-year variations. Incorporating a measure of stability in income or employment would establish more valid controls for making black-white comparisons.

For example, occupational stability can be approximately controlled by comparing black men and white men within either the manager-professional group or the laborer-operator group. The former group is more stable (i.e., experiences less unemployment) than the latter. Moreover, occupation group is more important than race as a determinant of employment stability with this choice of occupation groups. Nevertheless, white

Figure 1: Proportion of Persons in Intact Marriages by Age and Race, 1960-1980



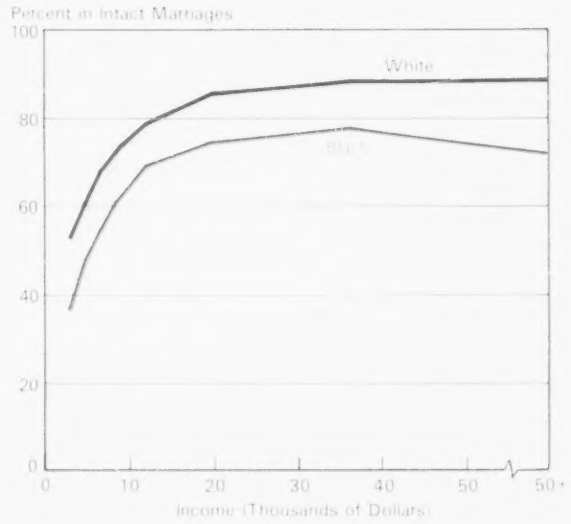
*Although the age range of parenting differs widely among individuals, anyone who is ever a parent is almost certain to have minor children in his late 30s or perhaps early 40s. Therefore, this report focuses on the "unavoidable parenting age group"—35 to 39 (or 35 to 44, depending on data availability).

**To be "in an intact marriage" means to be "married and living with spouse," as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Alvin J. Sanders is an economist at the Economics Analysis and Assistance Branch of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

males in either group are significantly more likely to be married than black males in either group. The biggest surprise, perhaps, is that substantially more of the white laborer/operator group are married than the black manager/professional group. The difference is 12.8 percentage points in the 35-44 age group (see figure 2) or two-thirds of the overall difference!

Figure 2: Proportion of Males 35-44 in Intact Marriages by Income and Race, 1980



The change in marital status depending on educational attainment (college graduate versus high school dropout) follows the same pattern. Again, at each educational level, white males are substantially more likely than black males to be married. Moreover, white high school dropouts are substantially more likely to be married than black college graduates.

"Over-Controlling"

Of the various methods described above for approximating social and economic parity between black and white males, the comparison of white laborers and operators with black managers and professionals is the clincher. In this comparison the black males are higher than the white males in income, education, employment stability, and occupational prestige. But even when comparing these groups, whites are still much more likely than blacks to be in intact marriages, and the difference of 12.8 percentage points is two-thirds of the overall (uncontrolled) difference of 19.6 points for this age group. Because this comparison over-controls for variables in status, it follows that somewhat *more* than two-thirds of the difference in marital status between black and white males is due to something other than social and economic differences.

Consequently, even social and economic equality between black and white males would erase, at most, somewhat less than one-third of the proportional difference in intact marriages, among those who are of parenting age. Moreover, an impact of this magnitude would be achieved only if the social and economic factors are entirely independent variables. If there is any interdependence, then complete socioeconomic parity would have a smaller impact on marital status.

Conclusion

A large and respected body of literature has found that low socioeconomic status does indeed adversely affect marital status. However, this study shows — by controlling for age, employment status, income, and stability of income and employment — that socioeconomic status is not the dominant factor in determining marital status difference between black and white males.

The opinions expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Tennessee Valley Authority or the views of TVA management.

UN Issues New Assessment

World Population Prospects, the biennual UN assemblage of country-by-country population estimates and projections, has just been published — a reference book deemed essential for anyone who works with international population data.

Here between the covers of a one-kilogram book are population data for over 200 countries, from 1950 onward (by five-year intervals), with estimates from 1950 to 1980, and projections thereafter all the way to 2025. Then, according to the medium variant, the world's population is expected to be 8,205,765,000.

Population growth rates are projected to fall from the approximate 1.7 percent rate currently, to about 1.5 percent at the end of the century, and 0.96 percent in the 2020-2025 period (medium variant). This decline is in response to projected drops in the world's total fertility, from 3.52 total births per women in 1980-1985 to 2.36 in 2020-2025 (again, medium variant).

The body of *Population Prospects* contains, as always, a substantial sheaf of wall-to-wall computer-generated tables, broken down into the principal categories of vital statistics and demographic data. From national urban population totals in 1950 to male and female life expectancy in 2025, it's all here.

Although this year's *Prospects* holds 286 pages of tables, it nonetheless measures a good one-third thinner than its predecessor. (The reference is called "1984" because it is based on estimates and data from 1984 and earlier).

In particular, unlike previous *Prospects* editions, age distributions of national populations are not included. This abridgment is partly due to budget considerations, however; computer tapes containing the major results of the UN's projections can be obtained from the Director of the UN Population Division. — *AH*

To order World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (Sales No. E.86.XIII.3, price $35.00), contact The United Nations, Sales Section, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.

PRB Honors Population Achievement

Richard Benedick, Coordinator of Population Affairs for the State Dept. from 1979 to 1984 and currently that department's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, received PRB's annual award for his "outstanding contributions to population policy."

At PRB's annual Awards Dinner, held Oct. 23 at the Washington Conference Center, PRB Board of Trustees member Anne Firth Murray praised Benedick's "extraordinary dedication and achievement" in his role as Coordinator of Population Affairs, citing his leadership in stimulating enhanced U.S. and international efforts in biomedical research, which led to major new funding and program initiatives by the UN Fund for Population Activities.

Benedick also directed an unprecedented joint United States-United Nations mission to Nigeria which contributed to a turnaround in that country's attitude toward population trends, and helped formulate a population strategy for Nigeria.

Honored as well was Leon F. Bouvier, recently retired PRB vice president, not only for his years of service to PRB, but for work at the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Census Bureau. Bouvier, co-author of this month's *Bulletin* (see page 3), will be teaching at Tulane University during winter 1987.

Marriner C. Eccles, Jr., Melvyn Estrin, and Norman E. Borlaug, all of whom have completed two three-year terms on PRB's Board of Trustees, were named PRB Honorary Fellows. Benedick and Bouvier joined past award recipients as PRB Honorary Fellows.

Also recognized at the dinner was Robert R. Nathan who sat on PRB's Board of Trustees from 1967 to 1975, serving as chairman from 1970 to 1975. Nathan, president of Robert R. Nathan Associates, consulting economists, was elected one of the first PRB Honorary Fellows in 1981.

Michael Teitelbaum, of the Alfred P. Sloane Foundation, addressed the dinner's attendees on the "fear of population decline" (the subject of his book of the same title co-authored with Jay M. Winter). Teitelbaum criticized the basis for this anxiety, referring to the fear as a burgeoning interest of "strategic demography."

Fear of population decline, he pointed out, was always localized. Few people (or countries) were frightened of the prospect of a shrinking global population (something that has yet to occur). Rather, their concern was about the diminishing of their own ethnic or national numbers vis-a-vis other ethnic or national groups, including immigrants.

Countries fearing their own population's decline have four alternatives, Teitelbaum said. They can institute restrictions against contraception (though legal and ethical problems abound here), they can institute positive rewards for fertility, e.g., a maternity wage of some kind; they can increase immigration; or they can decide to adapt to their changing size and composition. —*LA*

Schuyler Richardson

Trustee Anne Firth Murray with PRB Award Winner Richard E. Benedick.

Mildred Marcy, Chair of PRB's Board of Trustees, congratulates a predecessor, Robert R. Nathan.

Trustee Bennetta B. Washington and her husband, former DC Mayor Walter Washington.

Botswana

Continued from page 4

9,300 maintained their own households.

Due to the lack of sufficient employment opportunities in most rural areas of Botswana, it has been the custom for thousands of men to seek jobs away from home, sending their pay back to their families. The wives at home are put in charge of their children, herds, and farms. Wives with temporarily absent husbands are counted as household heads by census enumerators. Conservatively, one may assume that somewhere between 15,000 and 20,000 females with absent husbands were counted as household heads in the 1981 Census.

Late age at marriage of Botswana women accentuates the number of female household heads. Less than 30 percent of Botswana women are married at 20-24 years of age, compared to over 90 percent in Bangladesh and Burkina Faso. At 25-29 years of age fully half of the Botswana women are still unmarried. Many single women establish households either solely for themselves, themselves and their children, and obviously in various other types of arrangements.

Relatively large numbers of Botswana female household heads have never married. In 1981, 17 percent of all women aged 45-49 were still unmarried. Also, more than 10 percent of those 55-64 years of age had never married.

In Botswana, fertility outside of marriage is a relatively common phenomenon. Seventy-five percent of all births to Botswana mothers 15-19 years of age in 1981 were to unmarried women, and 57 percent of all births to women 20-24 years were also to single mothers. Single women in Botswana have nearly as many children as married women. A conservative estimate puts the average number of children for single women at 5, compared to 7 for married women. Fertility outside of marriage is an obvious explanation for many Botswana households headed by single females, as single women maintain separate households for themselves and their children and depend mainly upon other relatives for support.

James D. Tarver, formerly Professor, Dept. of Demography at the University of Botswana, is currently at the Center for the Study of Youth Development, Catholic University of America. H. Max Miller is Associate Professor, Dept. of Sociology, University of Georgia.

POSITIONS/PROFESSIONALS

Research Director. The Urban Institute, to direct its Program in Demographic Studies. Current program interests include immigration to the United States, family and household demography, and population and development interrelations. Candidates will ideally possess a broad range of experiences and research interests, a demonstrated interest in the policy aspects of population change, and national professional visibility. Responsibilities include fund raising, continued professional involvement, and supervising a staff of five. Interested candidates should submit a resume, writing sample, and names of three references to: Director of Personnel, The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Positions open in population-related fields will be published free of charge in Population Today *on a space-available basis. Send information to: Positions/Professionals, PT, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 777 14th St. NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20005. Positions listed in PT are provided by Equal Opportunity Employers.*

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of June 1, 1986	241,302,000
As of June 1, 1985	239,071,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 991.

Estimated World Population:

As of November 1986	4,970,000,000
Annual growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1986 population given on PRB's 1986 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: June 1986

	12 months ending with June					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1986	1985	1986	1985	1984	1983
Live births	3,739,000	3,741,000	15.6	15.8	15.5	15.9
Deaths	2,093,000	2,077,000	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6
Natural increase	1,646,000	1,664,000	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.3
Marriages	2,401,000	2,452,000	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.6
Divorces	1,200,000	1,160,000	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1
Infant deaths	39,300	39,500	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0
Population base (in millions)			239.9	237.3	234.9	232.7

Note: Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 35, No. 6) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Profile of Progress: The U.S.'s Century

The number of Americans earning a paycheck has risen 50 percent in the last two decades, twice as fast as the population; four times as many people travel overseas each year (some 12 million) as did in the early 1960s; and Americans have increased their standard of living on average by about 20 percent each decade since 1940, according to a new profile jointly published by the U.S. Census Bureau and The Conference Board, a not-for-profit business information service.

How We Live: Then and Now examines the progress and changes in U.S. life during the 20th century. In brief profiles, it traces change regarding people, places, the family, housing, health, education, work, women, blacks, the elderly, poverty, income and assets, living standards, and leisure. Each profile consists of one page of text and another of charts graphically displaying these trends using a variety of measures.

The profile pinpoints other trends, including the amount of goods and services consumed by the average U.S. citizen, which has doubled since 1950 – spurred on by worker productivity that also doubled.

In addition, the real net worth of U.S. households has tripled since 1950, and average family income has risen to about $33,000 from $17,725 (in 1985 dollars). Black men working full time earn 30 percent less than white men, a gap that has narrowed from nearly 50 percent in the early 1950s.

One-quarter of U.S. homes have been built during the last 15 years. Evidently many of them have two-car garages: more than 40 percent of households own at least two automobiles, up from 15 percent 25 years ago.

Today only 15 percent of men aged 65 and over still work, compared with about 40 percent in 1940 and nearly 60 percent at the turn of the century. — *EA*

How We Live: Then and Now is available from the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20223 or from The Conference Board, 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

TAKE A NUMBER

State of the States: Two sets of population projections, one from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the other from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (published in 1983) take a look at the future of state population size. The BEA projections look farther into the future, to 2035, rather than 2000.

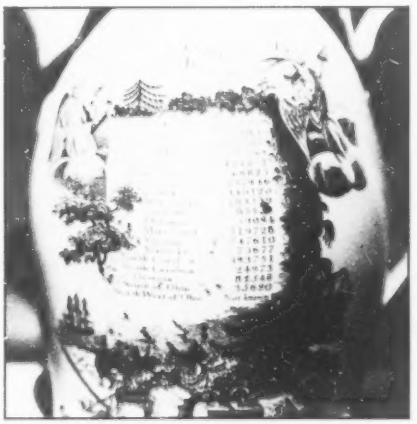
While recognizing that past trends often change, Census based its projections on the migration pattern of 1970-1980 (migration data from the 1980 Census were not available at the time). Thus, states losing population then, continue to do so to 2000, when, according to the Census projections, New York's population will decline from 17.6 million in 1980 to 15.0, and the District of Columbia will drop by nearly half, to 377,000.

The BEA's population projections are based on projected labor force sizes, which, in turn, are based upon the economic outlook for the future. In the BEA set, New York rises to 19 million by 2000 and the District manages to grow slowly, to 641,000. Based upon estimates of actual population growth since 1980, the BEA's projection for the District looks much more reliable, and its projection for New York reflects that state's growth since 1980, though growth will have to accelerate to reach 19 million by 2000.

The Census Bureau projects Florida to rise from 9.7 million in 1980 to 17.4 in 2000, while BEA projects Florida at only 14.6 million in 2000. Based on Florida's continued rapid growth from 1980 to 1985, the Census Bureau's prognosis looks more feasible. Comparing these two series is an intriguing exercise which leads one to suspect that both "economically driven" projections and old-faithful demographic ones can have a lot to offer. If only they could get together.

Pretty Good Longevity, Eh?: Mais oui. Statistics Canada has produced a series of life tables for the country and for each province for the period 1921-1981. In 1981, Canadian life expectancy at birth was 72 years for men and 79 for women, a seven-year gap which has widened from two years in 1921. Saskatchewan has had the highest life expectancy since 1931, eight years better than New Brunswick, the lowest on this measure. That gap has, however, narrowed to two years. The report, *Longevity and Historical Life Tables, 1921-1981 (Abridged), Canada and the Provinces*, is available from Statistics Canada for C$20 (C$21.50 outside Canada) by calling (613) 993-7276. — *CH*

ADDENDA



Art Hough

Census Memorabilia. This Early American pitcher depicts in china the state-by-state population totals from the U.S.'s first decennial census in 1790. (The final population count was 3,929,214.) Couldn't the Census Bureau detray some of the $2 billion cost of the 1990 Census by shrewd sales of similar high-quality commemorative items? (Pitcher in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution.)

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN TRANSITION, by Suzanne M. Bianchi and Daphne Spain. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1986. 286 pages. $32.00. ISBN 0-87154-111-4.

This volume is the first in a series entitled "The Population of the United States in the 1980s," aimed at converting the statistical yield of the 1980 Census into authoritative analyses of major trends and changes in American life. The series' historical predecessors are the Census Monographs first published in the 1930s. The series was revived in 1950 and 1960 by the Social Sciences Research Council and the Russell Sage Foundation, with the collaboration of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

American Women in Transition is a review of the demographic and social changes affecting U.S. women during the past 20 years, in such areas as fertility, family structure, and employment. Data sources include an in-depth analysis of the 1960, 1970, and 1980 decennial censuses (and to a lesser extent the 1940 and 1950 censuses) and Current Population Surveys (a monthly household survey conducted since the late 1940s, published the "P-Series"). Census data are complemented by the National Center for Health Statistics' birth, death, marriage and divorce rates, as well as augmented by statistics on the conferral of college degrees from the National Center for Educational Statistics. The volume includes a solid 23-page bibliography and an analytic index.

When possible, the authors have attempted to provide a cohort, as opposed to a period, analysis of the data, resulting in a broad overview of women's recent, event-filled social and demographic history.

Other topics to be treated within the series – which is scheduled to contain 18 volumes – include ethnic groups (blacks, Asian Americans, Hispanics, foreign-born, Native Americans); spatial dimensions (migration and immigration, neighborhoods, housing, regional and metropolitan growth and decline); and status groups (income levels, work, families and households, children, women, the elderly). Scholars and enthusiasts of women's studies, census researchers and buffs, and social scientists will appreciate this volume as well as the other volumes within this landmark series of census monographs.

– Denise Molajo

POPULATION GROWTH AND POLICIES IN MEGA-CITIES, Population Policy Series, by the Dept. of International Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations. New York: United Nations, 1986. (ST/ESA/SER.R/). Copies available from the Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.

This timely series focuses on the world's mega-cities, defined as those urban areas whose population is anticipated to grow to at least 8 million inhabitants by 2000.

It examines the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of population policies from a broad perspective, emphasizing the reciprocal links between population and development in the spirit of the World Population Plan of Action.

Each of the technical papers in this series contains five major sections on (1) demographic trends, (2) background information on the city's economy, (3) early decentralizing strategies, (4) key issues in managing urban growth, and (5) public investment and revenue.

To date, papers on four cities have been prepared by the Population Division of the Dept. of International and Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat: Calcutta (Population Policy Paper No. 1), Seoul (No. 4), Metro Manila (No. 5), and Bombay (No. 6). In addition, six more city papers are forthcoming: Delhi, Bangkok, Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Lima, and Dacca. Also of note within this series are the Population Policy Briefs for Developing and Developed Countries (Nos. 2 and 3), which provide brief country-by-country summaries of current population-related policies in developing and developed nations.

This series should prove to be a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, urban planners, and demographers who are interested in country-specific and/or regional demographic issues relating to the world's explosive urban growth.

– Denise Molajo

Books Received

CITIES OF THE WORLD, 2nd edition supplement, edited by Margaret Walsh Young and Susan L. Stetler. Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research, 1986. 785 pages. $84.00.

CLOSING THE GAP: Forty Years of Economic Progress for Blacks, by James P. Smith and Finis R. Welch. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corp., February 1986. 128 pages. $10.00.

FERTILITY DECLINE IN A TRADITIONAL SOCIETY: The Case of Bali (Indonesian Population Monograph Series No. 4), by Kim Streatfield. Canberra, Australia: Australian National University, 1986. 177 pages. $12.95.

MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC HANDBOOK, by Euromonitor. London: Euromonitor (dist. by Gale Research, Detroit, Mich.), 1986. 487 pages. $80.00.

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF WOMEN'S STATUS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1970-1980, by Constantina Safilios-Rothschild. New York: The Population Council, 1986. 79 pages plus annexes. Available upon request from the Office of Communication.

SOLVING WORLD HUNGER: The U.S. Stake, by E. Boyd Wennergren et al. Cabin John, Md.: Seven Locks Press, 1102 pages. $7.95.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA DATA BOOK, 1986, by U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1986. 697 pages. $28.00.

TRADITION, DEVELOPMENT, AND THE INDIVIDUAL: A Study of Conflicts and Supports to Family Planning in Rural Bangladesh (Asian Population Change Monograph Series No.1), by Makhlisur Rahman. Canberra, Australia: Australian National University, 1986. 190 pages. $9.95.

SPOTLIGHT

FIJI

Population (mid-1986 est.): 700,000
Land area: 7,055 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 pop. (1984 est.): 28
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (1984 est.): 5
Rate of natural increase (1984): 2.3 percent
Total fertility rate: 3.5
Infant mortality rate (1984): 16 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth (1982): 68 years
GNP per capita (1983 est.): $1,790
Capital: Suva

by Richard Weil

If you drew an inverted Y with the ends at Honolulu, Sydney, and Auckland, Fiji is where the three lines would intersect. By Pacific standards, this is a large country, with 7,055 square miles, a bit smaller than New Jersey. Two islands, Vanua Levu and Viti Levu, constitute 87 percent of the land area. They are rugged, fertile, and well watered volcanic islands with excellent beaches. Of the other 300 plus islands, two-thirds are uninhabited.

Most Fijian natives are Melanesians. Their ancestors may have migrated from Southeast Asia, perhaps mixing with a Negrito population along the way. Fijians in the eastern part of the group, and on the outlying dependency of Rotuma, are lighter-skinned Polynesians. However, Fiji is alone among the smaller Pacific states in that the original inhabitants are a minority in their own country.

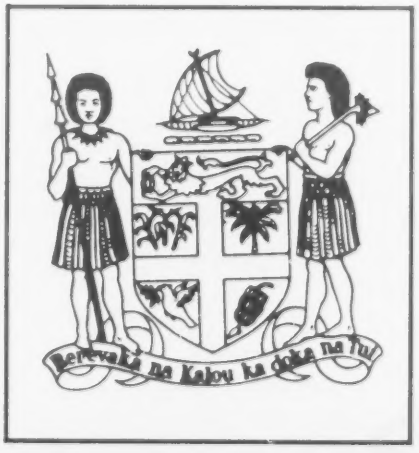
Historical reasons account for the unusual population mixture found in Fiji. Because the natives were cannibal warriors, Europeans were slow to explore the islands. In the early 19th century, European traders settled there, but the lack of a central government led to constant legal problems between them and the natives. In 1874 Britain annexed the islands, and the local kingdoms disappeared.

With the natives no longer having work obligations to their kings, and a measles epidemic having killed about a quarter of the population, Britain found itself with a labor shortage in Fiji. Interested in developing sugar plantations, the colonial government brought indentured Indians there.

The indentured workers came from 1879 until 1916, followed by free immigrants for another 30 years. The first Indians came from the Ganges plains and spoke Hink or Bihari. Later Gujeratis, Punjabis, Nepalese, and Tamils arrived. While the Fijians are now Christian, most of the Indians are Hindus, though there are also Sikhs and Muslims. The caste system did not survive the migration, but deep social and ethnic differences remain among all groups.

The Indian migration had profound effects on Fiji. After their terms of service had ended, two-thirds (48,000) of the workers remained. Since 30 percent of the migrants were women, the number of Indians quickly grew. By 1946 they slightly outnumbered the native Fijians.

The Indians' total fertility rate was about 6 children per woman in 1949, substantially higher than the Fijian figure of about 4. In the intervening years, however, both groups' fertility rates have converged as well as declined, and there is little fertility difference between the groups today.



A national family planning program began in 1962. The Fiji government is officially concerned about the country's economic progress being offset by population growth, and has set birth rate targets, most recently a rate of 25 per 1,000, which it has come close to meeting. It is also concerned about high rates of rural-to-urban migration and about immigration. At the same time it is trying to discourage emigration of skilled labor by bilateral agreements with neighboring countries and better working domestic conditions.

Fiji's national development plan sets a new demographic target: reduction of population growth to 1.9 percent by 1990.

With sharp economic and social differences between Fiji's peoples there is a potential for trouble. Two factors have helped to maintain peace. First there are compromises between the ethnic groups. Notably, when Fiji became independent in 1970, many of the seats in parliament were reserved for candidates elected by their own groups. Second, the economy has remained strong. The central position of the islands has led to heavy air traffic, with tourist and resort benefits. Fiji is also rich in natural resources, such as copper, gold, sugar, and hydroelectric power. As long as these beneficial conditions continue, Fiji seems likely to remain a stable Pacific nation.

Richard Weil is Assistant Professor of Geography, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, Minn.